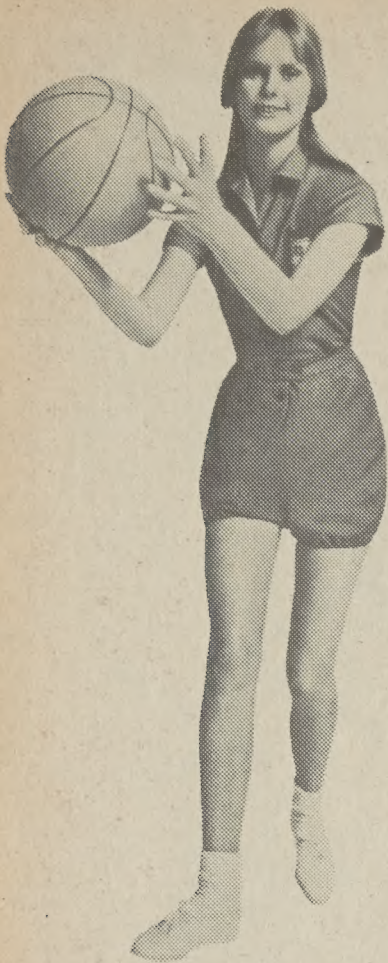


The Gateway

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1969



*What cost
the moon?*



Should I skip Phys. Ed. this week?

Girls who rely on externally worn sanitary protection frequently use their monthly period as an excuse to cut gym classes. They find it uncomfortable to be active while wearing a bulky belt-pin-pad contraption.

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Parachute Club will hold drop out class Saturday

The University of Alberta Sport Parachute Club will be holding a first jump course on Saturday, Nov. 15 at 10 a.m. in room 124 of the Physical Education Building. Interested people who would like to train on this day and make their first parachute jump on Sunday the 16th but have not registered as yet may still do so. Please contact Susan Schill at 433-7014 or Jim Peachey at 474-7868. Please note that to partake of the above training you will require a note from your doctor saying you are fit to do so as well as parental consent if you are under 21 years of age.

TODAY

FRIDAY FLICKS

Dentistry students present "The Endless Summer" tonight and tomorrow at 7 and 9 p.m. Showings are in PC 126, admission 50 cents.

SPEAKERS

On Friday members of the community and the university will speak briefly about how the university can serve the community while retaining independence of research and teaching and holding to the proposition that there is still a place for liberal education. Guest speaker at the luncheon provided will be President Max Wyman. Programs and further information are available by calling 439-2021, ext. 55.

DANCE PARTY

The U of A Dance Club will hold a party at 8:30 p.m. in Dinwoodie Lounge.

LSM RETREAT

The Lutheran Student Movement will hold a retreat with the Anglican United Group on Nov. 14, 15, 16. One of the topics to be discussed will be FREEDOM. Further information can be obtained by phoning Elsie Janke at 433-7579.

SATURDAY

WAUNEITA

Wauneita's 60th annual formal, Pinata, will be held Saturday in Dinwoodie Lounge. Tickets are \$4.50 a couple and can be purchased at the SUB information desk.

HISTORY CONFERENCE

A one-day Canadian History Conference will be held in Lister Hall Saturday. The public, university staff and students are invited to attend. Registration is \$3 and \$1 for students. Contact the Department of History, 432-3270 for further information.

INTRAMURALS

The men's intramural association holds its swim and diving meet Saturday at the Varsity Pool. Events kick off at 9 a.m.

NORMAN BETHUNE MEMORIAL

The Edmonton Student Movement presents "In Memory of Norman Bethune"—marking the 30th anniversary of his death. Presentation is in SUB 142, 8 p.m. Saturday.

FOLK CONCERT

College St. Jean presents the Casa Doran, Brian Logan and David Locke in concert, Saturday at 8 p.m. at the College auditorium, 8406-91 St. Admission \$1.

GO CLUB

There will be a Go tournament at Room at the Top Saturday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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SUNDAY

FIRESIDE—LUTHERAN STUDENT MOVEMENT

"Encapsulated man" will be the topic with Prof. Joseph Royce as guest speaker. Evening Vespers at 7 p.m. Meeting is at 11122-86 Ave., Sunday at 8:30 p.m.

NEWMAN CLUB

Newman forums presents "The Catholic Priest Yesterday and Today," with Fr. D. MacDonald, O.F.M., Sunday at 8 p.m. at Saint Joseph's College. Every one welcome.

B'NAI B'RITH HILLEL

The films "The Price of Silence" and "Damn the New Left" will be shown in room 280 SUB Sunday.

SPEED SKATING

The U of A Speed Skating Club will hold a meeting in SUB 138, Sunday at 7 p.m. All interested persons are urged to attend.

MONDAY

CAMPARATIVE LIT

The Department of Comparative Literature is sponsoring a lecture by Dr. Ulrich Weisstein, professor of German and Comparative Lit. at Indiana University. His topic will be "The Other Arts in Twentieth-Century Literature," and will be held in TLB-2 at 8:30 p.m. Monday, Nov. 17.

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CUSO wants U youth for overseas

By BARRY CARTER

The co-ordinator in Chile for the Canadian University Students Overseas program, Robert Anderson, yesterday ended a two-day visit to the U of A.

Mr. Anderson was seeking U of A students who are technically qualified and willing to work overseas for two years in a developing country.

"Basically CUSO is an independent, non-profit, non-government, apolitical, non-religious organization. It attempts to provide the opportunity for technically qualified people to spend a minimum of two years working in a developing country in the third world,"

said Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Anderson listed the two basic aims of CUSO as follows:

- In terms of a mid-level manpower, technical assistance program CUSO tries to provide technically qualified people to meet the demands of the host countries.

- To serve an educative role for Canadians. This is a secondary role in which Canadians who participate in the CUSO program receive a broadening experience.

"While, when we're selecting people we put a strong emphasis on technical capabilities, we also look for people who are conscientious, aware of development problems, and sensitive to intra-cultural situations," said Mr. Anderson.

There are approximately 40 developing countries involved in the CUSO program, said Mr. Anderson.

1,200 Canadian students are presently participating in the various CUSO programs. When CUSO was founded in 1961, there were 15 participants. Mr. Anderson estimated the total number of participants since 1961 at 3,200.

Last year approximately 40 people from Edmonton went with CUSO, said Mr. Anderson. Most of these people were U of A students.

Mr. Anderson said the CUSO program is relatively successful, if considered in light of the constraints of the program and its aims. Two significant constraints are the small scale of the program—only 1,200 participants, and the fact that people are working for only two years.

Those students who are interested in the CUSO program should contact Mr. David Gue, head of the local CUSO committee, room 202, University Hall.

Mr. Anderson suggested that

those people thinking about joining CUSO do so right away as there will then be a better chance of getting placed in the most suitable position in time.

Beeters beaten

EDMONTON (CUP)—An article published in the National Supplement, a joint publication of the now-defunct Canadian Union of Students and the Canadian University Press, may spark an investigation of labor practices in Alberta sugar beet fields.

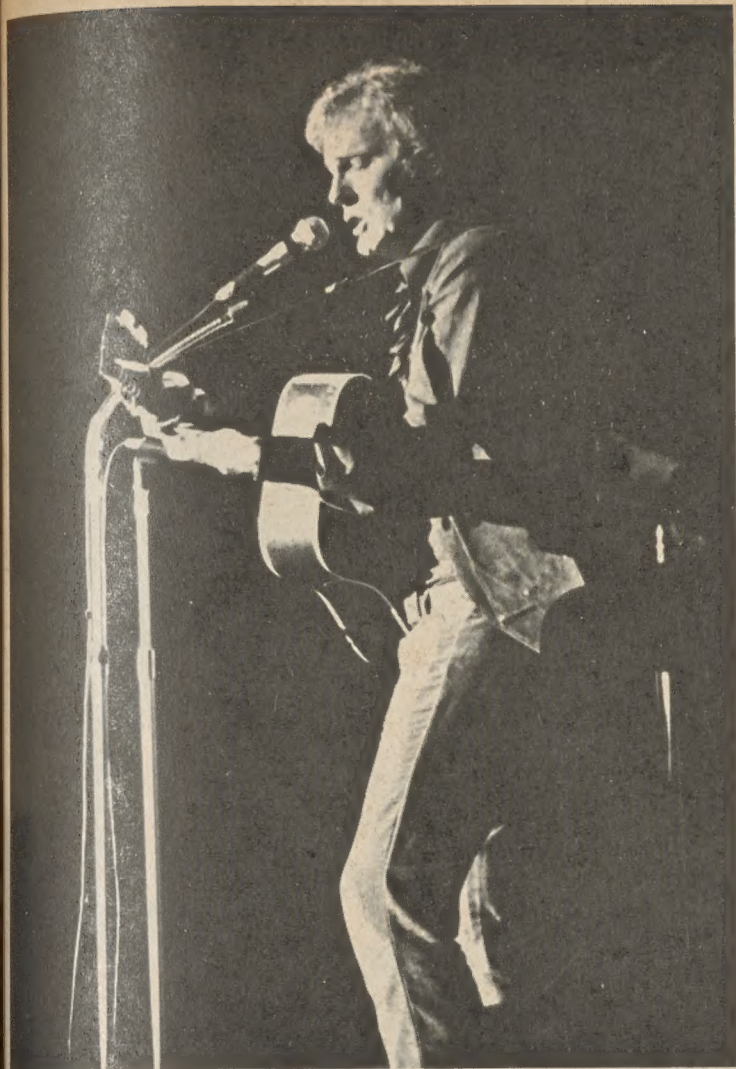
Provincial New Democratic Party leader Grant Notley made the demand for an investigation Tuesday and cited the article as proof of his charges of exploitation, inhuman working conditions and possible misleading labor recruitment by Canada Manpower.

Notley said he has "very good reason" to believe that the charges are true, and wants the provincial government to investigate the situation before the next beet season opens.

The National Supplement article, written by John Ferguson and Barry Lipton, reported that children as young as six years of age were working for farmers under contract to sugar beet processors. It documented selective underpayment of Indian workers, and primitive working conditions. The Supplement was distributed Thursday to U of A students.

The article also implicated Canada Manpower and the Indian Affairs branch in the situation. Both, it says, are working as recruiters of Indian labor for the sugar beet farms, the Indian Affairs Branch by cutting of welfare payments to all but permanent welfare cases during summer months.

Only one issue of the National Supplement ever appeared: financial difficulties brought on by the death of CUS prevented its continuation.



—Terry Malanchuk photo

GORDIE GORDIE we love you. That's what a packed house at the Jubilee Auditorium echoed from the rafters Thursday night as Canada's most bestest troubadour, Gordon Lightfoot liberated his larynx for the multitudes. He's on again tonight but you won't get in without an advance ticket.



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U of A Printing Services Director, Ross Grant, has refused to print a cartoon concerning the Vietnam war from the Ubysey, the student newspaper of U.B.C., which was to have appeared in this space. Mr. Grant rejected the cartoon on the grounds that it was "objectionable".

The Gateway

member of the canadian university press

editor-in-chief Al Scarth

managing editor Ginny Bax

sports editor Joe Czajkowski

news editors Peggi Selby,
Sid Stephen

photo editor Dave Hebditch

STAFF THIS ISSUE—Blundering in for More-atorium, wiping the blood from their teeth and letting me in on the leavings were Dave Crone (who has been accepted into our non-establishment), Ginnie Bax (who sold out to Gordon and his Lightfoot), Terry Petit (who has temporarily returned), Ron Ternoway (who did), Bob (Robert) Anderson, Dan Jamieson, Judy Davis, and me, Harvey G. Thomgirt who is sore because he didn't get in the phone book again this year.

The Gateway is published tri-weekly by the students' union of the University of Alberta. The editor-in-chief is responsible for all material published herein. Final copy deadline for Tuesday edition—6 p.m. Monday, Advertising—noon Thursday prior; for Thursday edition—6 p.m. Wednesday, Advertising—noon Monday prior; for Friday edition—6 p.m. Thursday, Advertising—noon Tuesday prior; Casserole—copy deadline 6 p.m. Monday, Advertising—noon Friday prior. Short Shorts deadline, 3 p.m. day prior to publication. Advertising manager Percy Wickman, 432-4241. Office phones 432-5168, 432-5178. Circulation—15,000. Circulation manager Brian MacDonald.

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PAGE FOUR

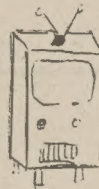
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1969

America The Beautiful



"Isn't it wonderful, brothers—he died so you and I might live."

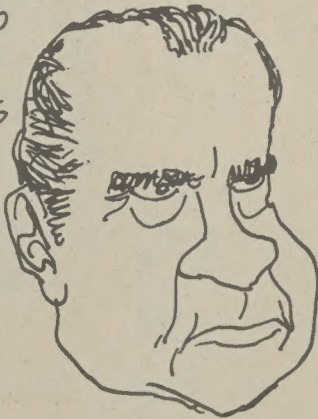
Special children's section



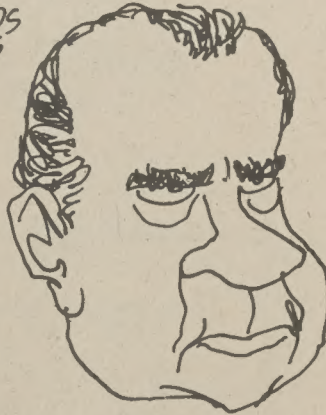
DANNY CAME OVER TODAY
TO WATCH OUR TV. HIS
FAMILY CAN'T AFFORD ONE.
WE WATCHED THE
GOVERNMENT SEND 3 MEN
TO THE MOON

Feiffer

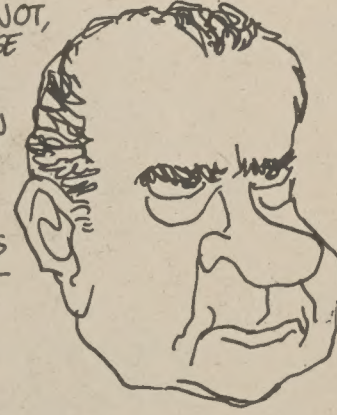
SKEPTICS DO
NOT BUILD
SOCIETIES.
THE IDEALISTS
ARE THE
BUILDERS.



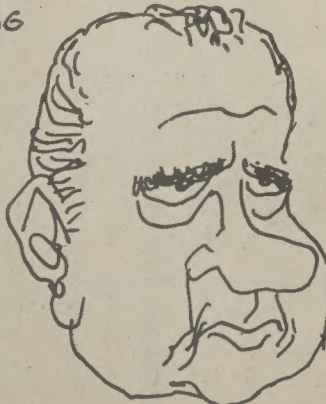
A NATION NEEDS
MANY QUALITIES
BUT IT NEEDS
FAITH AND
CONFIDENCE
ABOVE ALL.



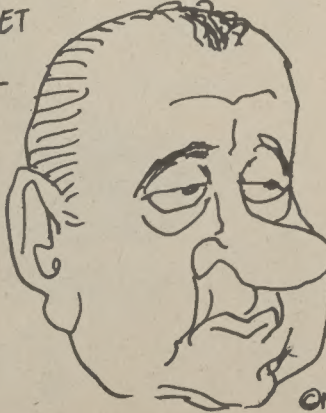
LET US NOT,
THEN POSE
A FALSE
CHOICE
BETWEEN
MEETING
OUR
RESPON-
SIBILITIES
ABROAD—



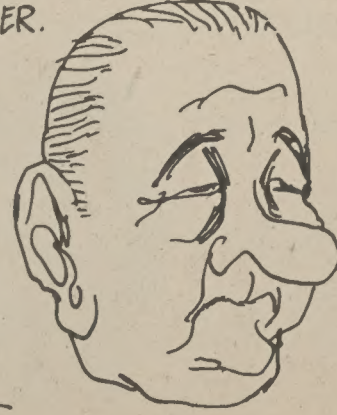
AND MEETING
THE NEEDS
OF OUR
PEOPLE
AT HOME.



WE SHALL MEET
BOTH OR WE
SHALL MEET—

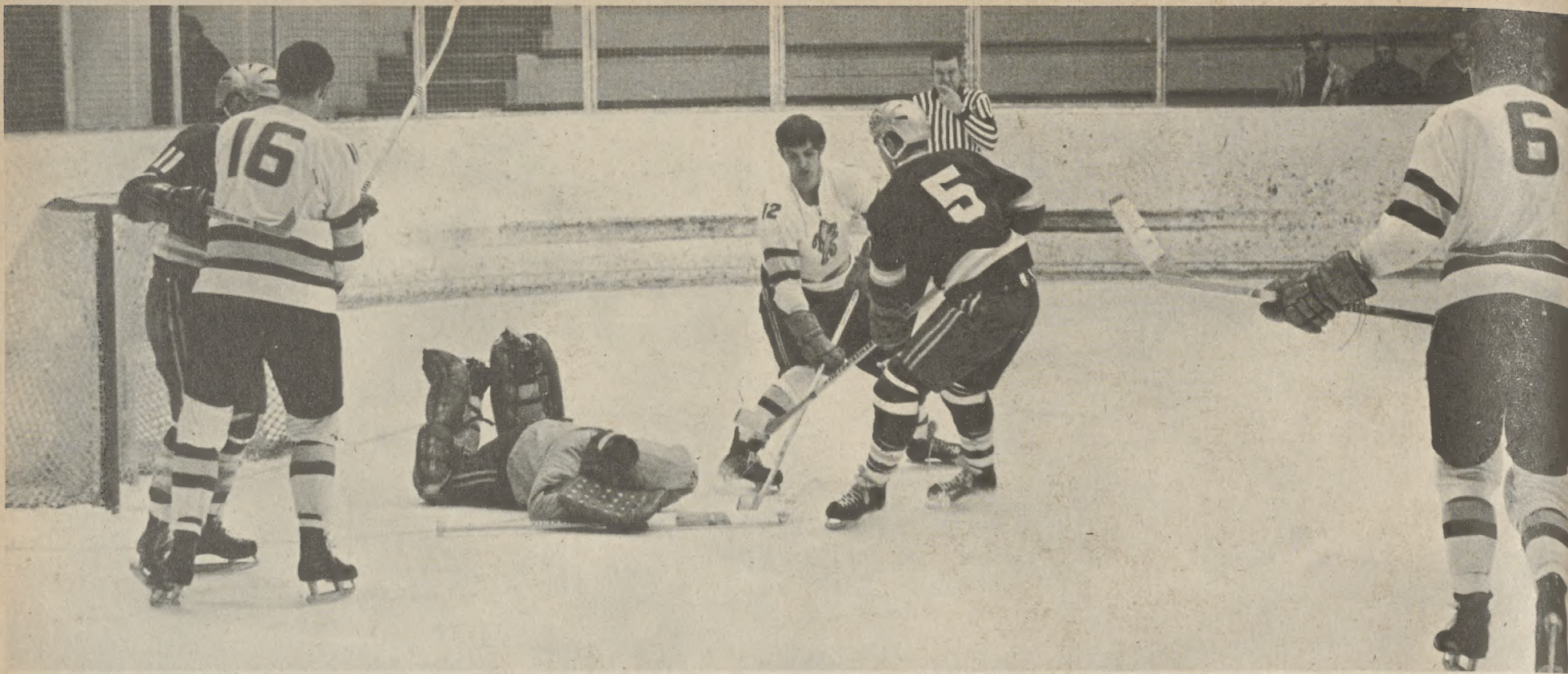


NEITHER.



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DALE HALTERMAN COVERS UP ON MONARCHS

... club will have to do the same against the Canadian Nationals Saturday

Jackie McLeod's Canadian Nationals take on Bears

By BOB ANDERSON

There's an old adage in sport that says that a good team really never finds out how good it is until it comes up against strong competition.

That being so, Brian McDonald's Golden Bear pucksters will likely find out just how good they are (or aren't) when Canada's National hockey team invades Varsity Arena Saturday evening at 9 p.m.

The Nats, who have undergone an extensive revision during the past six months, are training for the 1970 World Hockey Championships to be held next March in

Winnipeg and Montreal.

The Bears, meanwhile, are preparing for the opening of the 1969-70 Western Canada Intercollegiate Hockey League schedule a week hence in Brandon.

McDonald's outfit goes into the game with two victories last weekend against the Lakehead Nor-westers, while the Nationals are fresh from a two game series against Montreal Voyageurs, of the American Hockey League in which they won and tied.

Although the National team will have many of the same players in the lineup who have been with

the club for several reasons, the club this year is operating under a new group called Hockey Canada.

The club will feature such veterans as Fran Huck, Terry O'Malley, Ted Hargreaves, Billy Mac-Millan, Gary Begg, Morris Mott, Wayne Stephenson and Barry McKenzie.

A new rule instituted this season will allow the Canadians to use nine professionals in the Championships.

Pros Bob Murdock, John Vandenberg, and Mike Poirier, all of whose rights are owned by Montreal Canadiens of the NHL, are now with the Nats. And it is pos-

sible that former NHLer Brian Conacher, now property of Detroit Red Wings, and Grant Moore will arrive in Winnipeg in time for the weekend trip to Alberta.

Another newcomer who is expected to make a sizeable contribution to Jackie McLeod's squad is goaltender Ken Dryden an All-American from Cornell University. Dryden, whose brother Dave plays with Chicago of the NHL, joined the team for the 1969 World Championships and was impressive.

McDonald, on the other hand, expects to have winger Bob Devaney back in harness after a two

week absence. However, centre Gerry Hornby is still a doubtful starter as his injured ankle is taking its time in healing.

Seats for the Nationals game will be reserved. Tickets are on sale at Mike's Newsstand, Hub Cigar Store, the Exhibition Ticket Office in the Royal Bank Building and the Faculty of Physical Education General Office until noon Saturday. Prices are \$1 and \$1.50. Ducats are also available at the door.

In a preliminary contest, the Junior Bearcats will meet Edmonton Nuts and Bolts in an Edmonton Central League game, 6:30 p.m.

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Gateway

Sports

Rugby should be granted major sport recognition

I realize the volume of news items The Gateway must process is immense and many clubs and sports must be omitted when priorities are established. I was very disappointed, however, when The Gateway failed to make any mention at all of the rugby games (in competition with the U of C for the Little Brown Jug trophy) held Oct. 25.

These games marked the end of an exciting season which began in May and carried on through the summer with great enthusiasm and talent.

The calibre of sportsmanship, team spirit and generally good rugby demands at least as much attention as is given basketball or volleyball if not as much as football or hockey.

The fact that this sport did not originate in Canada only speaks more highly for the athletes who have tackled this sport and become proficient in a very short time.

They provided for themselves and for the many fans they attracted over the summer, a form of enjoyment equal, if not superior to, traditional Canadian sports.

Rugby gives more people a bigger chance for a longer time than any other team sport on campus.

I am an active supporter of all U of A teams but I would like to see a team, that very few are aware exists, get the recognition and encouragement for the status it should have.

Judy Killoran
sci 4
(a Canadian)

NO, IT'S NOT A MARTIAN
—it's a member of the Fencing Club, black runners and all. Fencing is a sport on the move at the U of A.



Ed. Note—Sorry, but due to very minimal space on our sports pages, especially at that time, we just couldn't squeeze in the results of the Little Brown Jug.

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By The
Edmonton Separate School Board
For September 1970

Teachers who hold an Alberta teaching certificate or anticipate certification by 1970 are being interviewed at the Student Placement Office, 4th Floor, Students' Union Building, Phone 432-4291, on December 1st, 3rd and 5th, 1969 from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon; on December 2nd and 4th from 2:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.; or anytime at the School District Office, 9807 - 106 Street. Please phone 429-2751, extension 228, for an appointment.

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napalm

America's prayer

by Ian Boyden

Gentle Jesus, bless each bomb
We drop today on Vietnam
And keep our helicopters safe
From natives they fly low to strafe.

Lord of Life, increase our skill
To build up added Overkill,
And let no pacifist decry
The strontium-90 in our sky.

Heavenly Father, we entreat
Let no one sell the Cubans wheat,
And grant us power to chastise
All insubordinate allies.

Holy Spirit, give us grace
To win the guided missile race,
And help our scientists amass
Vast arsenals of germs and gas.

From further dwindling, Lord, preserve
Our ever-shrinking gold reserve,
And we beseech Thee, come what may,
Let overseas investments pay.

The world's most upright Christian land,
We ask these blessings at Thy hand—
Be Thine the glory, Lord on high,
When women weep and children die.

Amen.

reprinted from the Chevron

casserole

a supplement section
of the gateway

editor

dan carroll

arts editor

catherine morris

photo editor

terry malanchuk

He: Why don't we run off together to some place where there's peace, justice and happiness. Someplace like, um, uh, uh . . .

She: Oh yes! Someplace like, uh . . .

Together: Let's forget it.

We were in a dark and stormy mood. With Viet Nam, Amchitka, Apollo 12 and our oceans dying, wouldn't you?

Luckily the death is still a fiction, Viet Nam is many miles away and Amchitka is over for at least a month anyway. It's too early to worry, we're still breathing aren't we?

In a lighter vein the arts pages take a look at the literature in Edmonton and the upcoming Poet and Critic conference.

By the way don't let your children eat the snow. It may be full of chlorinated hydrocarbons.

An editor's diatribe

By DAN CARROLL

Do you expect to be alive by the year 1984? I don't.

Not that it's anything personal, there's just a few things that keep happening in this world that make me very pessimistic.

Today the United States of America is launching Apollo 12, and at the same time pouring untold thousands of tons of poison into its lakes, streams, rivers and atmosphere.

Today the usual complement of bombs was dropped on North and South Viet Nam, the usual day's production of alphabet bombs rolled off the line and the normal amount of chemical and biological warfare materials were researched, developed and stockpiled.

Tonight the great hungry majority will go to bed as usual and wake up to a world a little worse off than before—by one night.

The game seems to be "Let's see who can talk the most and do the least." At least as far as any kind of useful, peace producing, "let's try to keep this world liveable" action is concerned.

Could you imagine the progress in oceanic research that could have been made if NASA had been NOSA—National Oceanography and Sea Administration? Perhaps instead of a man on the moon and the accompanying prestige, America could have been able to feed the starving of this world. Or even have figured out how to avoid poisoning itself out of existence.

Canada and the rest of the world isn't doing any great deal of useful research or making anything other than frighteningly useless gestures in the face of poverty both at home and abroad, either.

Of course this whole harangue is just a bit of verbal masturbation on the part of yours truly, because even if you've read this far you know there's nothing you can do about it.



Which is basically true, because the decisions are not being made by people accessible to you and I (No Virginia, not even through our prime minister's "participatory democracy"). It's really too bad that we're all condemned to death by the profit motive and by the ins and outs of power and prestige politics. I'll see you in hell.

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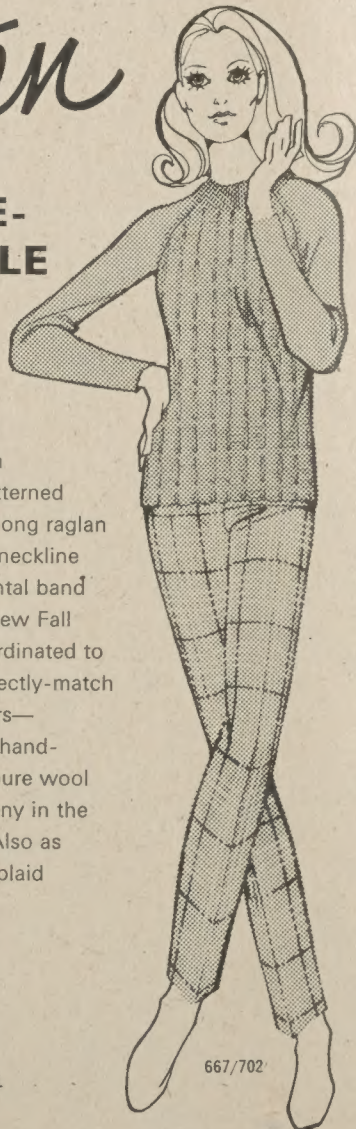
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MACHINE-WASHABLE

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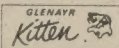
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Poet and Critic '69 examines Canadian letters

The Department of English will sponsor a conference on Canadian poetry November 20 to 22. Called *Poet and Critic '69*, the conference will bring together many of the most prominent literary and academic figures in Canada for a pastiche of poetry readings, critical papers, round-table seminars and drama presentations.

The conference is student oriented. The Quebec government will fly in a large group of grad students in literature from Montreal, and a number are expected to make their way here from Winnipeg. Most of the scheduled events will be open to students who are not registered conference members.

In conjunction with *Poet and Critic '69*, the Bookstore will mount an exhibit of all books of the participating poets which are still in print. You can go down there, to lovingly run your eyes over your Favorite Canadian Poem.

Registration forms and schedules will be available at SUB Information Desk next week, or may

be obtained from Prof. Dobbs of the Romance Languages Department and Profs. Harrison and Wiebe of the English Department.

THURSDAY

9 to 12 a.m. Registration in SUB Theatre Lobby.

2 to 3 p.m. D. G. Jones of Sherbrooke delivers a critical paper, "Parallelisms in Canadian Poetry: French and English," in SUB Theatre.

3-4 p.m. A round table discussion with Gatién Lapointe, Guy Robert and Pierre de Grandpre on "L'Etat present de la poésie canadienne-française," in SUB Theatre.

4-5 p.m. Papers by Margaret Atwood, Billie Bissett and Eli Mandel on "The New Scene in English-Canadian Poetry," in SUB Theatre.

8 p.m. Reception at the Faculty Club, followed at 9:30 p.m. by a poetry reading by Dorothy Livesay, Irving Layton, Jacque Brault and Jean-Guy Pilon. Open to conference members only.

FRIDAY

9-12 a.m. A series of critical papers by Gilles Marcotte, "Thématique de la nouvelle poésie canadienne-française"; by Peter Stevens, "The Poetry of Dorothy Livesay"; by Bryan Dobbs, "The Poet and His Double"; and by Clement Moisan, "Aspects de la poésie canadienne - anglaise", in SUB Theatre.

1:30-4 p.m. A mixed media presentation by Earle Birney, at SUB.

4-5:30 p.m. A poetry reading with Gwendolyn MacEwen, Gatién Lapointe and Eli Mandel.

6:30-9 p.m. Cocktails and a banquet at the Macdonald Hotel, open to conference members only. Guest speaker, Jacque Brault.

9:30 p.m. Poetry reading in the Eldorado Room, Macdonald Hotel, with Margaret Atwood, George Jonas and Guy Robert.

SATURDAY

9-12 a.m. Critical papers on Canadian poetry in other languages: Yar Slavutych on Ukrainian-Canadian Poetry; Rowena Pearlman on Yiddish-Canadian poetry; Haraldur Bessason on Icelandic-Canadian poetry; Sally Snyder on Canadian Indian poetry; and Rudy Weibe on Canadian Eskimo poetry, in SUB Theatre.

12-2 p.m. Lunch at the Faculty Club for conference delegates.

2 p.m. A poetry reading with Cecile Cloutier, Earle Birney, Elizabeth Brester, Margaret Avison, D. G. Jones, Mary Carpenter (an Eskimo poetess) and many more. At the Edmonton Art Gallery.

8 p.m. Performance of Wilfred Watson's verse play, *Let's Murder Clytemnestra* According to the *Principles of Marshall McLuhan*, open to conference members only.



ONE OF THE MANY Canadian poets invited to read and foment and God knows what else at *Poet and Critic '69*, George Jonas of Toronto, who describes himself as "an elementary-school drop-out", will be here to read and foment and God knows what else.

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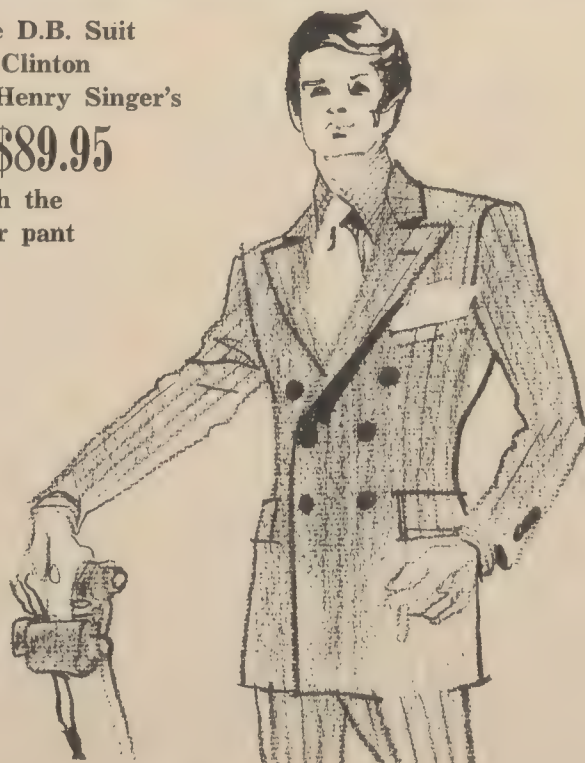
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Death of the oceans—No

In the following scenario, Dr. Paul Ehrlich predicts what our world will be like in ten years if the present course of environmental destruction is allowed to continue. Dr. Ehrlich is a prominent ecologist, a professor of biology at Stanford University, and author of The Population Bomb.

By Dr. PAUL EHRLICH
Reprinted from Ramparts

The end of the ocean came late in the summer of 1979, and it came even more rapidly than the biologists had expected.

There had been signs for more than a decade, commencing with the discovery in 1968 that DDT slows down photosynthesis in marine plant life. It was announced in a short paper in the technical journal, *Science*, but to ecologists it smacked of doomsday. They knew that all life in the sea depends on photosynthesis, the chemical process by which green plants bind the sun's energy and make it available to living things. And they knew that DDT and similar chlorinated hydrocarbons had polluted the entire surface of the earth, including the sea.

But that was only the first of many signs. There had been the final gasp of the whaling industry in 1973, and the end of the Peruvian anchovy fishery in 1975. Indeed, a score of other fisheries had disappeared quietly from over-exploitation and various eco-catastrophes by 1977.

The term "eco-catastrophe" was coined by a Californian in 1969 to describe the most spectacular of man's attacks on the systems which sustain his life. He drew his inspiration from the Santa Barbara offshore oil disaster of that year, and from the news which spread among naturalists that virtually all of the Golden State's seashore bird life was doomed because of chlorinated hydrocarbon interference with its reproduction. Eco-catastrophes in the sea became increasingly common in the early 1970's. Mysterious "blooms" of previously rare micro-organisms began to appear in offshore waters. Red tides—killer outbreaks of a minute single-celled plant—returned to the Florida Gulf coast and were sometimes accompanied by tides of other exotic hues.

The change was clear by 1975

It was clear by 1975 that the entire ecology of the ocean was changing. A few types of phytoplankton were becoming resistant to chlorinated hydrocarbons and were gaining the upper hand. Changes in the phytoplankton community led inevitably to changes in the community of zooplankton, the tiny animals which eat the phytoplankton. These changes were passed on up the chains of life in the ocean to the herring, plaice, cod and tuna. As the diversity of life in the ocean diminished, its stability also decreased.

Other changes had taken place by 1975. Most ocean fishes that returned to fresh water to breed, like the salmon, had become extinct, their breeding streams so dammed up and polluted that their powerful homing instinct only resulted in suicide. Many fishes and shellfishes that bred in restricted areas along the coasts followed them as onshore pollution escalated.

By 1977 the annual yield of fish from the sea was down to 30 million metric tons, less than one-half the per capita catch of a decade earlier. This helped malnutrition to escalate sharply in a world where an estimated 50 million people per year were already dying of starvation. The United Nations attempted to get all chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides banned on a worldwide basis, but the move was defeated by the United States.

This opposition was generated primarily by the American petrochemical industry, operating hand in glove with its subsidiary, the United States

Department of Agriculture. Together they persuaded the government to oppose the U.N. move—which was not difficult since most Americans believed that Russia and China were more in need of fish products than was the United States. The United Nations also attempted to get fishing nations to adopt strict and enforced catch limits to preserve dwindling stocks. This move was blocked by Russia, who, with the most modern electronic equipment, was in the best position to glean what was left in the sea. It was, curiously, on the very day in 1977 when the Soviet Union announced its refusal that another ominous article appeared in *Science*. It announced that incident solar radiation had been so reduced by worldwide air pollution that serious effects on the world's vegetation could be expected.

Apparently it was a combination of ecosystem destabilization, sunlight reduction, and a rapid escalation in chlorinated hydrocarbon pollution from massive Thanodrin applications which triggered the ultimate catastrophe. Seventeen huge Soviet-financed Thanodrin plants were operating in underdeveloped countries by 1978. They had been part of a massive Russian "aid offensive" designed to fill the gap caused by the collapse of America's ballyhooed "Green Revolution."

It became apparent in the early '70s that the "Green Revolution" was more talk than substance. Distribution of high yield "miracle" grain seeds had caused temporary local spurts in agricultural production. The combination permitted bureaucrats, especially in the United States Department of Agriculture and the Agency for International Development (AID), to reverse their previous pessimism and indulge in an outburst of optimistic propaganda about staving off famine. They raved about the approaching transformation of agriculture in the underdeveloped countries (UDCs). The reason for the propaganda reversal was never made clear. Most historians agree that a combination of utter ignorance of ecology, a desire to justify past errors, and pressure from agro-industry (which was eager to sell pesticides, fertilizers, and farm machinery to the UDCs and agencies helping the UDCs) was behind the campaign. Whatever the motivation, the results were clear. Many concerned people, lacking the expertise to see through the Green Revolution drivel, relaxed. The population-food crisis was "solved."

Hard realities destroyed the illusion

But reality was not long in showing itself. Local famine persisted in northern India even after good weather brought an end to the ghastly Bihar famine of the mid-60's. East Pakistan was next, followed by a resurgence of general famine in northern India. Other foci of famine rapidly developed in Indonesia, the Philippines, Malawi, the Congo, Egypt, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, the Dominican Republic, and Mexico.

Everywhere hard realities destroyed the illusion of the Green Revolution. Yields dropped as the progressive farmers who had first accepted the new seeds found that their higher yields brought lower prices—effective demand (hunger plus cash) was not sufficient in poor countries to keep prices up. Less progressive farmers, observing this, refused to make the extra effort required to cultivate the "miracle" grains. Transport systems proved inadequate to bring the necessary fertilizer to the fields where the new and extremely-sensitive grains were being grown. The same systems were also inadequate to move produce to markets. Fertilizer plants were not built fast enough, and most of the underdeveloped countries could not scrape together funds to purchase supplies, even on concessional terms.

Finally, the inevitable happened, and pests

began to reduce yields in even the most carefully cultivated fields. Among the first were the famous "miracle rats" which invaded Philippine "miracle rice" fields early in 1969. They were quickly followed by many insects and viruses, thriving on the relatively pest-susceptible new grains, encouraged by the vast and dense plantings, and rapidly acquiring resistance to the chemicals used against them. As chaos spread until even the most obtuse agriculturists and economists realized that the Green Revolution had turned brown, the Russians stepped in.

In retrospect it seems incredible that the Russians, with the American mistakes known to them could launch an even more incompetent program of aid to the underdeveloped world. Indeed, in the early 1970's there were cynics in the United States who claimed that outdoing the stupidity of American foreign aid would be physically impossible. Those critics were, however, obviously unaware that the Russians had been busily destroying their own environment for many years. The virtual disappearance of sturgeon from Russian rivers caused a great shortage of caviar by 1970. A standard joke among Russian scientists at that time was that they had created an artificial caviar which was indistinguishable from the real thing—except by taste.

At any rate the Soviet Union, observing with interest the progressive deterioration of relations between the UDCs and the United States, came up with a solution. It had recently developed what it claimed was the ideal insecticide, a highly lethal chlorinated hydrocarbon complexed with a special agent for penetrating the external skeletal armour of insects. Announcing that the new pesticide, called Thanodrin, would truly produce a Green Revolution, the Soviets entered into negotiations with various UDCs for the construction of massive Thanodrin factories. The USSR would bear all the costs; all it wanted in return were certain trade and military concessions.

It is interesting now, with the perspective of years, to examine in some detail the reasons why the UDCs welcomed the Thanodrin plan with such open arms. Government officials in these countries ignored the protests of their own scientists that Thanodrin would not solve the problems which plagued them. The governments now knew that the basic cause of their problems was overpopulation, and that these problems had been exacerbated by the dullness, daydreaming, and cupidity endemic to all governments. They knew that only population control and limited development aimed primarily at agriculture could have spared them the horrors they now faced. They knew it, but they were not about to admit it. How much easier it was simply to accuse the Americans of failing to give them proper aid; how much simpler to accept the Russian panacea.

The early 70's—traumatic times

And then there was the general worsening of relations between the United States and the UDCs. Many things had contributed to this. The situation in America in the first half of the 1970's deserves our close scrutiny. Being more dependent on imports for raw materials than the Soviet Union, the United States had, in the early 1970's, adopted more and more heavy-handed policies in order to insure continuing supplies. Military adventures in Asia and Latin America had further lessened the international credibility of the United States as a great defender of freedom—an image which had begun to deteriorate rapidly during the pointless and fruitless Viet-Nam conflict. At home, acceptance of the carefully manufactured image lessened dramatically, as even the more romantic and chauvinistic citizens began to understand the role of the military and the industrial system in

Virginia, there is not a sea

what John Kenneth Galbraith had aptly named "The New Industrial State."

At home in the USA the early '70s were traumatic times. Racial violence grew and the habitability of the cities diminished, as nothing substantial was done to ameliorate either racial inequities or urban blight. Welfare rolls grew as automation and general technological progress forced more and more people into the category of "unemployable." Simultaneously a taxpayers' revolt occurred. Although there was not enough money to build the schools, roads, water systems, sewage systems, jails, hospitals, urban transit lines, and all the other amenities needed to support a burgeoning population, Americans refused to tax themselves more heavily. Starting in Youngstown, Ohio in 1969 and followed closely by Richmond, California, community after community was forced to close its schools or curtail educational operations for lack of funds. Water supplies, already marginal in quality and quantity in many places by 1970, deteriorated quickly. Water rationing occurred in 1,723 municipalities in the summer of 1974, and hepatitis and epidemic dysentery rates climbed about 500 per cent between 1970-74.

Air pollution continued to be the most obvious manifestation of environmental deterioration.

It was, by 1972, quite literally in the eyes of all Americans. The year 1973 saw not only the New York and Los Angeles smog disasters, but also the publication of the Surgeon General's massive report on air pollution and health. The public had been partially prepared for the worst by the publicity given to the UN pollution conference held in 1972. Deaths in the late '60s caused by smog were well known to scientists, but the public had ignored them because they mostly involved the early demise of the old and sick rather than people dropping dead on the freeways. But suddenly our citizens were faced with nearly 200,000 corpses and massive documentation that they could be next to die from respiratory disease. They were not ready for that scale of disaster. After all, the UN conference had not predicted that accumulated air pollution would make the planet uninhabitable until almost 1990. The population was terrorized as TV screens became filled with scenes of horror from the disaster areas. Especially vivid was NBC's coverage of hundreds of unattended people choking out their lives outside of New York's hospitals. Terms like nitrogen oxide, acute bronchitis and cardiac arrest began to have real meaning for most Americans.

Life expectancy cut to 49 years

The ultimate horror was the announcement that chlorinated hydrocarbons were now a major constituent of air pollution in all American cities. Autopsies of smog disaster victims revealed an average chlorinated hydrocarbon load in fatty tissue equivalent to 26 parts per million of DDT. In October, 1973, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare announced studies which showed unequivocally that increasing death rates from hypertension, cirrhosis of the liver, liver cancer and a series of other diseases had resulted from the chlorinated hydrocarbon load. They estimated that Americans born since 1946 (when DDT usage began) now had a life expectancy of only 49 years, and predicted that if current patterns continued, this expectancy would reach 42 years by 1980 when it might level out.

Plunging insurance stocks triggered a stock market panic. The president of Velsicol, Inc., a major pesticide producer, went on television to "publicly eat a teaspoonful of DDT" (it was really powdered milk) and announce that HEW had been infiltrated by Communists. Other giants of the petro-chemical industry, attempting to dispute

the indisputable evidence, launched a massive pressure campaign on Congress to force HEW to "get out of agriculture's business." They were aided by the agro-chemical journals, which had decades of experience in misleading the public about the benefits and dangers of pesticides.

The public was duped by industry

But by now the public realized that it had been duped. The Nobel Prize for medicine and physiology was given to Drs. J. L. Radomski and W. B. Deichmann, who in the late 1960's had pioneered in the documentation of the long-term lethal effects of chlorinated hydrocarbons. A Presidential Commission with unimpeachable credentials directly accused the agro-chemical complex of "condemning many millions of Americans to an early death." The year 1973 was the year in which Americans finally came to understand the direct threat to their existence posed by environmental deterioration.

And 1973 was also the year in which most people finally comprehended the indirect threat. Even the president of Union Oil Company and several other industrialists publicly stated their concern over the reduction of bird populations which had resulted from pollution by DDT and other chlorinated hydrocarbons. Insect populations boomed because they were resistant to most pesticides and had been freed, by the incompetent use of those pesticides, from most of their natural enemies. Rodents swarmed over crops, multiplying rapidly in the absence of predatory birds. The effect of pests on the wheat crop was especially disastrous in the summer of 1973, since that was also the year of the great drought.

Most of us can remember the shock which greeted the announcement by atmosphere physicists that the shift of the jet stream which had caused the drought was probably permanent. It signalled the birth of the Midwestern desert. Man's air-polluting activities had by then caused gross changes in climatic patterns.

The news, of course, played hell with commodity and stock markets. Food prices skyrocketed as savings were poured into hoarded canned goods. Official assurances that food supplies would remain ample fell on deaf ears, and even the government showed signs of nervousness when California migrant field workers went out on strike again in protest against the continued use of pesticides by growers. The strike burgeoned into farm burning and riots. The workers, calling themselves "The Walking Dead," demanded immediate compensation for their shortened lives, and crash research programs to attempt to lengthen them.

Population control a necessity

It was in the same speech in which President Edward Kennedy, after much delay, finally declared a national emergency and called out the National Guard to harvest California's crops, that the first mention of population control was made. Kennedy pointed out that the United States would no longer be able to offer any food aid to other nations and was likely to suffer food shortages herself. He suggested that, in view of the manifest failure of the Green Revolution, the only hope of the UDCs lay in population control.

His statement, you will recall, created an uproar in the underdeveloped countries. Newspaper editorials accused the United States of wishing to prevent small countries from becoming large nations and thus threatening American hegemony. Politicians asserted that President Kennedy was a "creature of the giant drug combine" that wished to shove its pills down every woman's throat.

Among Americans, religious opposition to population control was very slight. Industry in general

also backed the idea. Increasing poverty in the UDCs was both destroying markets and threatening supplies of raw materials. The seriousness of the raw material situation had been brought home during the Congressional Hard Resources hearings in 1971. The exposure of the ignorance of the cornucopian economists had been quite a spectacle—a spectacle brought into virtually every American's home in living color.

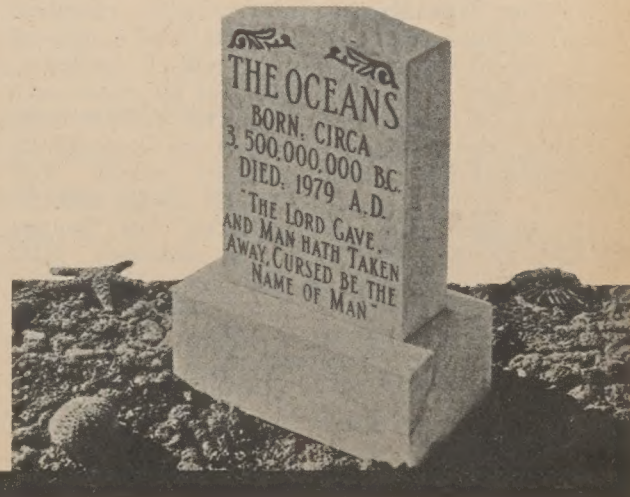
Few would forget the distinguished geologist from the University of California who suggested that economists be legally required to learn at least the most elementary facts of geology. Fewer still would forget that an equally distinguished Harvard economist added that they might be required to learn some economics, too. The overall message was clear: America's resource situation was bad and bound to get worse. The hearings had led to a bill requiring the Departments of State, Interior, and Commerce to set up a joint resource procurement council with the express purpose of "insuring that proper consideration of American resource needs be an integral part of American foreign policy."

Suddenly the United States discovered that it had a national consensus: population control was the only possible salvation of the underdeveloped world.

But the same consensus led to heated debate. How could the UDCs be persuaded to limit their populations, and should not the United States lead the way by limiting its own? Members of the intellectual community wanted America to set an example. They pointed out that the United States was in the midst of a new baby boom: her birth rate, well over 20 per thousand per year, and her growth rate of over one per cent per annum were among the very highest of the developed countries. They detailed the deterioration of the American physical and psychic environments, the growing health threats, the impending food shortages, and the insufficiency of funds for desperately needed public works. They contended that the nation was clearly unable or unwilling to properly care for the people it already had. What possible reason could there be, they queried, for adding any more? Besides, who would listen to requests by the United States for population control when that nation did not control her own profligate reproduction?

Those who opposed population controls for the U.S. were equally vociferous. The military-industrial complex, with its all-too-human mixture of ignorance or avarice, still saw strength and prosperity in numbers. Baby food magnates, already worried by the growing nitrate pollution of their products, saw their market disappearing. Steel manufacturers saw a decrease in aggregate demand and slippage of that holy of holies, the Gross National Product. And military men saw, in the growing population-food-environment crisis, a serious threat to their carefully nurtured Cold War. In the end, of course, economic arguments

(Continued on C-6)



No Virginia, there is not a sea

(Continued from C-5)

held sway, and the "inalienable right of every American couple to determine the size of its family," a freedom invented for the occasion in the early '70s, was not compromised.

Aid contingent on birth control

The population control bill, which was passed by Congress early in 1974, was quite a document, an increase from 100 to 150 million dollars in funds nevertheless. On the domestic front, it authorized for "family planning" activities. This was made possible by a general feeling in the country that the growing army on welfare needed family planning. But the gist of the bill was a series of measures designed to impress the need for population control on the UDCs. All American aid to countries with overpopulation problems was required by law to consist in part of population control assistance. In order to receive any assistance each nation was required not only to accept the population control aid, but also to match it according to a complex formula. "Overpopulation" itself was defined by a formula based on UN statistics, and the UDCs were required not only to accept aid, but also to show progress in reducing birth rates. Every five years the status of the aid program for each nation was to be re-evaluated.

The reaction to the announcement of this program dwarfed the response to President Kennedy's speech. A coalition of UDCs attempted to get the UN General Assembly to condemn the United States as a "genetic aggressor." Most damaging of all to the American cause was the famous "25 Indians and a dog" speech by Mr. Shankarnarayan, Indian Ambassador to the UN. Shankarnarayan pointed out that the several decades the United States, with less than six per cent of the people of the world had consumed roughly 50 per cent of the raw materials used every year. He described vividly America's contribution to worldwide environmental deterioration, and he scathingly denounced the miserly record of United States foreign aid as "unworthy of a fourth-rate power, let alone the most powerful nation on earth."

"Twenty-five Indians and a dog"

It was the climax of his speech, however, which most historians claim once and for all destroyed the image of the United States. Shankarnarayan informed the assembly that the average American family dog was fed more animal protein per week than the average Indian got in a month. "How do you justify taking fish from protein-starved Peruvians and feeding them to your animals?" he asked. "I contend," he concluded, "that the birth of an American baby is a greater disaster for the world than that of 25 Indian babies." When the applause had died away, Mr. Sorensen, the American representative, made a speech which said essentially that "other countries look after their own self-interest, too." When the vote came, the United States was condemned.

This condemnation set the tone of the US-UDC relations at the time the Russian Thanodrin proposal was made.

At first Thanodrin seemed to offer excellent control of many pests. True, there was a rash of human fatalities from improper use of the lethal chemical, but, as Russian technical advisors were prone to note, there were more than compensated for by increased yields. Thanodrin use skyrocketed throughout the underdeveloped world. The Mikoyan design group developed a dependable, cheap agricultural aircraft which the Soviets donated to the effort in large numbers. MIG sprayers became even more common in UDCs than MIG interceptors.

Then the troubles began. Insect strains with cuticles resistant to Thanodrin penetration began to appear. And as streams, rivers, fish culture ponds and onshore waters became rich in Thano-

drin, more fisheries began to disappear. Bird populations were decimated. The sequence of events was standard for broadcast use of a synthetic pesticide: great success at first, followed by removal of natural enemies and development of resistance by the pest. Populations of crop-eating insects in areas treated with Thanodrin made steady comebacks and soon became more abundant than ever. Yields plunged, while farmers in their desperation increased the Thanodrin dose and shortened the time between treatments.

Thanodrin parties became popular

Death from Thanodrin poisoning became common. The first violent incident occurred in the Canete Valley of Peru, where farmers suffered a similar chlorinated hydrocarbon disaster in the mid-'50s. A Russian advisor serving as an agricultural pilot was assaulted and killed by a mob of enraged farmers in January, 1978. Trouble spread rapidly during 1978, especially after the word got out that two years earlier Russia herself had banned the use of Thanodrin at home because of its serious effects on ecological systems. Suddenly Russia, and not the United States, was the *bête noir* in the UDCs. "Thanodrin parties" became epidemic, with farmers, in their ignorance, dumping carloads of Thanodrin concentrate into the sea. Russian advisors fled, and four of the Thanodrin plants were leveled to the ground. Destruction of the plants in Rio and Calcutta led to hundreds of thousands of gallons of Thanodrin concentrate being dumped directly into the sea.

Mr. Shankarnarayan again rose to address the UN, but this time it was Mr. Potemkin, representative of the Soviet Union, who was on the hot seat. Mr. Potemkin heard his nation described as the greatest mass killer of all time as Shankarnarayan predicted at least 30 million deaths from crop failures due to overdependence on Thanodrin. Russia was accused of "chemical aggression," and the General Assembly, after a weak reply by Potemkin, passed a vote of censure.

It was in January, 1979, that huge blooms of a previously unknown variety of diatom were reported off the coast of Jeru. The blooms were accompanied by a massive die-off of sea life and of the pathetic remainder of the birds which had once feasted on the anchovies of the area. Almost immediately another huge bloom was reported in the Indian Ocean, centering around the Seychelles, and then a third in the South Atlantic off the African coast. Both of these were accompanied by spectacular die-offs of marine animals.

Even more ominous were growing reports of fish and bird kills at oceanic points where there were no spectacular blooms. Biologists were soon able to explain the phenomena: the diatom had evolved an enzyme which broke down Thanodrin; that enzyme also produced a breakdown product which interfered with the transmission of nerve impulses, and was therefore lethal to animals. Unfortunately, the biologists could suggest no way of repressing the poisonous diatom bloom in time. By September, 1979, all important animal life in the sea was extinct. Large areas of coastline had to be evacuated, as windrows of dead fish created a monumental stench.

But stench was the least of man's problems. Japan and China were faced with almost instant starvation from a total loss of the seafood on which they were so dependent. Both blamed Russia for their situation and demanded immediate mass shipments of food. Russia had none to send. On October 13, Chinese armies attacked Russia on a broad front . . .

A pretty grim scenario.

Unfortunately, we're a long way into it already.

Everything mentioned as happening before 1970 has actually occurred; much of the rest is based on projections of trends already appearing.

Evidence that pesticides have long-term lethal effects on human beings has started to accumulate, and recently Robert Finch, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare expressed his extreme apprehension about the pesticide situation. Simultaneously the petrochemical industry continues its unconscionable poison-peddling.

For instance, Shell Chemical has been carrying on a high-pressure campaign to sell the insecticide Azodrin to farmers as a killer of cotton pests. They continue their program even though they know that Azodrin is not only ineffective, but often increases the pest density. They've covered themselves nicely in an advertisement which states, "Even if an overpowering migration [sic] develops, the flexibility of Azodrin lets you regain control fast. Just increase the dosage according to label recommendations." It's a great game—get people to apply the poison and kill the natural enemies of the pests. Then blame the increased pests on "migration" and sell even more pesticide!

Right now fisheries are being wiped out by over-exploitation, made easy by modern electronic equipment. The companies producing the equipment know this. Profits must obviously be maximized in the short run.

Indeed, Western Society is in the process of completing the rape and murder of the planet for economic gain. And sadly, most of the rest of the world is eager for the opportunity to emulate our behavior. But the underdeveloped peoples will be denied that opportunity—the days of plunder are drawing inexorably to a close.

Most of the people who are going to die in the greatest cataclysm in the history of man have already been born. More than three and a half billion people already populate our moribund globe, and about half of them are hungry. Some 10 to 20 million will starve to death this year. In spite of this, the population of the earth will increase by 70 million souls in 1969. For mankind has artificially lowered the death rate of the human population, while in general birth rates have remained high.

With the input side of the population system in high gear and the output side slowed down, our fragile planet has filled with people at an incredible rate. It took several million years for the population to reach a total of two billion people in 1930, while a **second two billion will have been added by 1975!** By that time some experts feel that food shortages will have escalated the present level of world hunger and starvation into famines of unbelievable proportions. Other experts, more optimistic, think the ultimate food-population collision will not occur until the decade of the 1980's. Of course more massive famine may be avoided if other events cause a prior rise in the human death rate.

Both worldwide plague and thermonuclear war are made more probable as population growth continues. These, along with famine, make up the trio of potential "death rate solutions" to the population problems—solutions in which the birth death-rate imbalance is redressed by a rise in the death rate rather than by a lowering of the birth rate. Make no mistake about it, **the imbalance will be redressed.**

The shape of the population growth curve is one familiar to the biologist. It is the outbreak part of an outbreak-crash sequence. A population grows rapidly in the presence of abundant resources, finally runs out of food or some other necessity, and crashes to a low level or extinction. Man is not only running out of food, he is also destroying the life support systems of the Spaceship Earth. The situation was recently summarized very succinctly: **"It is the top of the ninth inning. Man, always a threat at the plate, has been hitting Nature hard. It is important to remember, however, that NATURE BATS LAST."**

Edmonton writers need exposure in "little" magazines

By DOROTHY LIVESAY

The following is the first in a series of eight articles which will examine the Arts in Edmonton. Written by people who have long been immersed in their particular fields and are thoroughly familiar with what is happening here, the articles will range over the literature, music, film, art, dance, opera, popular music and theatre that is being produced in Edmonton. Hopefully, the series will be an incisive examination of what this city has at present to offer, and what potential for growth there is in each area.

Dorothy Livesay has been a major figure in Canada letters for many years. She received two Governor General's Awards in the forties, and has recently published "The Unquiet Bed" and "The Documentaries." This month marked the appearance of "Plainsongs," a small volume which includes some of the best of her recent poems.

"Sure, I've got this hang-up! I want to know who I am!" The student leaned towards me across the desk, his eyes intense. "I guess that's why I want to write."

Statements like this can be heard all across the country—BUT! All across the country there are little mimeo'd magazines, there are offset presses, there are noon-hour poetry readings in the Students' Unions or Art centres. There's an audience. The question is that when there are probably just as many would-be and practising writers in Edmonton, per capita, as there are in Vancouver, Toronto, London, Kingston or Fredericton, why don't they meet together, greet together, read each others' work? And so, perhaps, outgrow that desperate



need for self-identity by coming to terms with other creative people and writing more objectively of the immediate world around them?

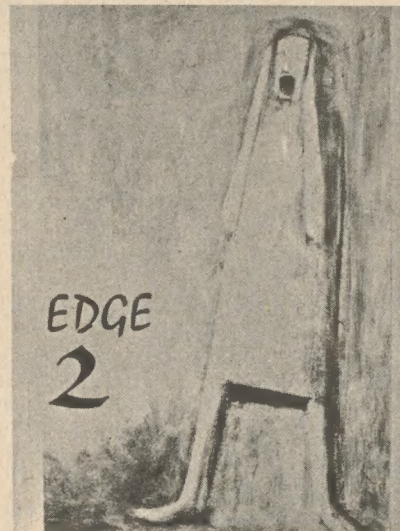
A few Edmontonians of course have done so. The veterans, still

very active indeed, are Henry Keisel (author of *The Rich Man*) Sheila Watson, author of *The Double Hook* and Wilfred Watson, poet and playwright, whose new production *Let's Murder Clytemnestra According to the Principles of Marshall MacLuhan* will be a feature of the Poet and Critic conference next week. Among younger writers I think of Rudy Wiebe who, besides teaching Creative Writing, has published two novels in Canada and the U.S.: *Peace Shall Destroy Many* and *First and Vital Candle*; with a third, *The Blue Mountains of China*, due to appear next year. His deep concern is for the terrain, the pioneer and frontier community and his own roots in the Mennonite settlements. Another young novelist who sprang out of the University of Alberta is Robert Kroetch whose first novel, *The Words of My Roaring* (about a prairie town funeral operator) was followed by a novel of a "Ulysses" search on the Mackenzie riverboats. His third book, written from New York State, concerns a decidedly creative side of Alberta life: *The Studhorse Man* (!) In addition to these two novelists, we now have two who have come from "the outside," to settle in Edmonton: Denis Godfrey and Margaret Atwood, *The Edible Woman*. Will they stay? Who knows! But certainly the campus is richer for their presence.

Rudy Wiebe has a thing about the prairies. He believes that, like the epic novelists of the Russian steppes, only prose writers can flourish here—"The land gives itself to prose!" Perhaps he forgets that people coming to the prairies for the first time may have quite a traumatic reaction, a poetic response to the land. For instance, at Saskatoon, there is a young professor of English who came to Canada from Lancashire. He has recorded that "the wideness opens your eye," and "I wrote very little poetry until I came here . . . I'm reminded of the remarks of T. E. Hulme (the English Imagist poet and critic) when he travelled across Canada in 1905. When he came to the prairies, he said: 'The first time I felt the necessity or the inevitableness of verse was in the desire to reproduce the peculiar quality of feeling which is induced by the flat spaces and wide horizons of the virgin prairie of Western Canada'."

Hulme, it seemed, stopped theorizing and began to make a direct response through poetry. The same thing is happening today, when painters from outside Canada arrive here and suddenly begin finding themselves, as Virgil Hammock

writes that he has done. For me, these examples are evidence enough of what the prairie can do for the creative person. But I shouldn't forget the first, most vivid portrait of the prairie painted by the Victoria girl, Anne Marriott, in the thirties: *The Wind Our Enemy*.



It is true that poets of a somewhat earlier generation, born in the west, such as Earle Birney, Eli Mandel and myself, left our native towns—Calgary, Winnipeg, Regina—to travel and set down new roots in several parts of Canada. But the memories of wide horizons are always with us! This is true also of younger mid-west poets like John Newlove and George Bowering who moved to the West Coast at a critical moment in their development. They have never stopped writing about the prairies or the mountains. Each year, in our Creative Writing classes it is noticed that some of the most promising young writers are soon on the move, usually towards the Pacific. In Vancouver they can get published in "little mags", they can send manuscripts to eastern publishers or West Coast presses; they can give poetry readings and find a sense of identity with their own kind. But I maintain it: the prairies and the mountains are in their blood!

Like youth all over the world then, our young writers feel compelled to discover new experiences, to conquer new terrain. And does it really matter to Alberta, as long as there are other writers coming in to stir up excitement, perhaps soon to start a literary magazine? For what has happened within the last two years is that writers from both east and west have stolen a march on the local people and set up stakes here. At the Cameron Library you can find a well-known poet from New Brunswick, Elizabeth Brewster, author of *Passage of Summer*, whose new poems reflect

the wideness and coldness of Edmonton. In the Department of English there are now three most interesting younger poets: Margaret Atwood from Toronto and Montreal; Douglas Barbour, from Kingston; and Stephen Scobie from Scotland, via Vancouver. Also there are two Americans who are beginning to publish in Canadian magazines: Ted Blodgett and Bert Almon—who says he is now writing poems about mountains, soon to be published in *The Canadian Forum*. These people are already making their work known, through public readings, and are anxious to help start a magazine which would publish their own work as well as that of the younger population of writers, some of whom live in downtown Edmonton and some on campus.

What about this business of having an outlet for creative work "on location", so to speak? I think it is very important. I note that in the past the Students' Union's *Inside* did a heroic job in bringing forward new work; as did also *Edge*, *The Improved Closet* and *Canada Goose*. *Pluck* was perhaps too unconcerned with the local scene; and the new *Coyote* is, contrariwise, so immersed in the local scene that its sights are not high enough. The same might be



said (of an entirely different age-group) for the publications of the Canadian Authors' Association. But experience in other centres has shown that if there is a real will to publish it can indeed be done. The key to such a project lies in the determination of the 'now' generation. Perhaps the upcoming conference on Campus, "Poet and Critic '69" will be the necessary spur to a true literary renaissance in Edmonton, Calgary and the entire Gravel Bench country.

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Records on review

THE YOUNGBLOODS—RCA VICTOR (LSP-3724)

Actually, this is the first album released by the Youngbloods (over two years ago) but has recently started selling again because their single "Get Together" is included on it. Of the group's three albums, this is probably their worst, but considering

No names released at anti-conference

The Poet and Critic '69 Conference to be held November 20-22 will be academic. All the established big names in Canadian poetry will be there.

The department of English thought all that establishment for a whole weekend would be an academic bore, so they planned an anti-conference to be held November 20.

The anti-conference, open to the public, will give unknown poets a chance to read their works. It's called "The No-name Anti-conference", which means just that. All the 25 poets reading will remain anonymous. In addition, only their shadows will be seen by their audience; they will be enclosed in a cubic screen.

As well as poetry readings, the anti-conference will include dance interpretations of poetry and continuous folksinging. The folk-singers will wear black face-masks to retain their anonymity.

The audience may take part in the anti-conference. Piles of magazines will be supplied from which to create a giant collage. Instead of a guest book, there will be a graffiti wall. Anyone is welcome to bring his own poetry.

There will be several speakers, also anonymous, who will speak on such topics as "Pot and Poetry", "Who's Whore in Canadian Poetry", and "Vancouver Robots San Francisco Style".

Two bodies will be painted at the anti-conference. The body painting will be an extension of Stephen Scobie's exhibition of Concrete Poetry which will be on display in the SUB Art Gallery.

"The No-name Anti-conference" will be held at 8 p.m. in the SUB Art Gallery.

the high calibre of their last two, this does not mean that it is a bad album.

Ever since this album was recorded, the Youngbloods have enjoyed a reputation as being one of the most "together" groups in the States. The album contains no disappointments but the exceptional songs include "Grizzly Bear" (the groups first single release), "Get Together" and "Foolin' Around (The Waltz)".

"Get Together", has a beautiful history behind it. It received a lot of airplay and was one of the theme songs for San Francisco's summer of love in 1967.

New Year's Eve 1967 found the Youngbloods playing Vancouver's old Retinal Circus. At exactly midnight instead of playing "Old Lang Syne" or something similar, the group played "Get Together". I cannot think of another song that would be as appropriate for the occasion.

A serious movement is now afoot in the United States to make "Get Together" the new American national anthem. Although it probably wouldn't happen, it's a beautiful thought.

If you like down-to-earth music with an honest bluegrass flavor, you should own at least one Youngbloods album.

MARTHA VELEZ—FIENDS & ANGELS—SIRE (SES 97008)

Few female singers have achieved a great deal of success since the groups took over the music industry. Fewer still have made it singing blues. With her debut album, Martha Velez has proven that she has the talent and the blues feeling to rate with Janis Joplin, Tracy Nelson (Mother Earth) and Julie Driscoll.

"Fiends & Angels" is a truly fine album. The studio musicians (especially the lead guitarist) are some of the best I've heard. Unfortunately, no credit is given to them on the liner notes. Recorded in England, the sound reproduction is excellent while Martha Velez's songs are superb.

Although it is basically a blues album, it touches R&B in spots. My favorites on the album are "A Fool For You" an old Ray Charles song and "Drive me Daddy". During both of these songs, she generates the same type of excitement as Janis Joplin.

SAVOY BROWN—A STEP FURTHER—PARROT (PAS 71029)

Savoy Brown have always been one of my favorite groups so it was with anticipation that I looked forward to receiving their third album. Chris Youlden is one of the best white blues singers I've heard. As a unit, the band has always come across musically honest which seems not to be the case with many of today's blues groups. Blues is a relatively easy form of music to play, but to make it come across the artist requires a tremendous amount of conviction.

Like Savoy Brown's second album (Blue Matter PAS 71027), side two of this album was recorded live. The group goes through 22 minutes of "Savoy Brown Boogie". Five different songs, complete changes in tempo and volume, and some comic relief are incorporated into the song.

—Holger Petersen

leftovers

So seldom do we receive feedback on any article printed in the arts pages, that we decided to print in full a letter we received.

Our review of the Edmonton Cultural Press *Coyote* attracted the attention of Paul Edward Napora. The letterhead of his personal stationery informs us graphically (i.e. with pictures) that he has written three volumes of poetry, and that Mr. Napora is a "free lance writer-author, artist, internationally known". Many of Mr. Napora's poems appeared in the first issue of *Coyote* as well as three solid newspaper pages (the first of two articles) on the professional and personal life of Paul Edward Napora.

Well, here is the letter, verbatim:

Sir:

—Read your recent blurb (review?) on *Coyote* Edmonton Cultural Press. (Friday, Oct. 31, 1969).

I personally give Fasek and Kitsco praise for their courage in writing for and about the youth of our society. I've been in the writing field far too long to know this when I see it.

I've read Casserole too; but you distribute this free of charge do you not? Well, *Coyote* sells for twenty five cents which goes a little over your head.

In any event, silence is the voice of angels and if the youth of this society has nothing good to say about the positive side of life they would be better to say nothing at all. — I am told *Coyote* will continue in spite of your smug, high and mighty remarks.

—Watch for T.V. and radio coverage—this paper is selling.

WITH BEST WISHES, I AM,
SINCERELY,
PAUL EDWARD NAPORA

There it is folks, and it certainly did go over our heads. We hope the letter is clearer to you than it is to us.

(Since silence is voice of angels, we won't even mention that, while Mr. Napora suggests that we either say something nice or nothing at all, he then proceeds to call us smug, high and mighty. But, silence is the voice of angels.)

* * *

CHED has donated a tape of "The History of Rock and Roll" to the music department for the use of the students. CHED donated the tape because they felt it was one of the most significant projects in research and broadcast.

"The History of Rock and Roll" traces rhythm and blues and rock and roll from their origins in the deep south to the present.

The tape is a valuable addition to the library of the music department. Let's hope the students will have the opportunity to listen to it.

Why Are You A Poor Talker?

A noted publisher in Chicago reports a simple technique of everyday conversation which can pay you real dividends in social and business advancement and works like magic to give you poise, self-confidence and greater popularity.

According to this publisher, many people do not realize how much they could influence others simply by what they say and how they say it. Whether in business, at social functions, or even in casual conversations with new acquaintances there are ways to make a good impression every time you talk.

To acquaint the readers of this paper with the easy-to-follow rules for developing skill in everyday conversation, the publishers have printed full details of their interesting self-training method in a new booklet, "Adventures in Conversation," which will be mailed free to anyone who requests it. No obligation. Send your name and address to: Conversation, 835 Diversey Pkwy., Dept. 156-11N, Chicago, Ill. 60614. A postcard will do.

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